



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BRAZIL.

*Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *November 17, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended November 14, 1896.

There were 8 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 5; 3 from yellow fever, an increase of 2; 2 from smallpox, a decrease of 1; 1 from beriberi, none in the foregoing week; 1 from enteric fever, a decrease of 1, and 46 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 9. From all causes there were 251 deaths, a decrease of 9.

Yellow fever.—This disease is not yet considered epidemic, and we have no particular reason to fear its great increase in the near future.

Smallpox.—I hope we can now consider the port secure from an epidemic of this disease.

Measles.—There were no deaths from this disease, but during the week there were 5 cases reported (no deaths) at long distances one from the other, so that it is not considered epidemic.

Since last report the following-named ships were visited or received bills of health from this office: November 11, steamship *Whitby*, British, for Port Eads, La. November 12, bark *Fratelli Laurin*, Italian, for Pensacola, Fla., and schooner *Isabella Gile*, American, for Barbados, West Indies. November 13, steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, for New York, and bark *Wilhelm Anton*, Norwegian, for Pensacola, Fla. November 14, bark *Falls of Detrick*, British, for New York, N. Y.; steamship *Bellaura*, British, for New York, and steamship *Corsica*, French, for New Orleans, La.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports 123 cases and 14 deaths from yellow fever during the two weeks ended December 19.

Under date of December 20 the United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended December 20 there were in that city 3 deaths from yellow fever and 1 from smallpox.

Under date of December 19 the United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the week ended December 19 there were 6 deaths from yellow fever.

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports 130 new cases and 46 deaths from yellow fever and 75 deaths from smallpox during the week ended December 24.

Under date of December 22 the United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended December 19 there were in that city 28 cases of yellow fever, of which 2 were fatal, 24 cases of smallpox, and 9 cases of typhus.